HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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470 Cantonese

470 01 p
[p-unreleased][60]

470 02 p-aspirated

470 03 t
[t-unreleased][60]

470 04 t-aspirated

470 05 k
[k-unreleased][60]
[glottal stop][61]
(allo,free)
[glottal stop-labialized][61]

470 06 k-aspirated

470 07 k-labialized[01]

470 08 k-aspirated-labialized[01]

470 09 t/s-hacek[02]
[t/s-hacek-palatalized][62]

470 10 t/s-hacek-aspirated[02]
[t/s-hacek-aspirated-palatalized][62]

470 11 f

470 12 s-hacek
[s-hacek-palatalized][62]

470 Cantonese

13 m

14 m-syllabic

15 n

16 eng
[eng-labialized][63]
[g-prenasalized][64]
(free)

17 eng-syllabic[05]
(limited)

18 l

19 l-voiceless

20 h

51 i
[iota/schwa-glide][65]
[e][66]

52 ash
[epsilon][67]
[ash/schwa-glide][68]
(free)

53 a

470 Cantonese

[alpha][69]

54 u
[upsilon/schwa-glide][65]
[o][66 70]
*/o-open/

55 o-open
*[o]

56 yod
[e-glide][71]
[iota-glide][71]
(free)

57 w

81 high
[higher-high][03 72]

82 mid

83 low

84 high-falling

85 mid-falling-creaky voice[03]
[mid-falling-creaky voice
ttal sto
(free)

470 $a Cantonese $b Taishan $d Chinese $e SE China; San Francisco; New York $f 27 million $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marilyn Vihman (review)

470 $a Cheng, Teresa M. $b 1973 $c The Phonology of Taishan $d Journal of Chinese Linguistics 1.256-322

470 $a STRESS $A No discussion of stress.

470 $a SYLLABLE $A (C)V(C) $A p.260, 262 $A initial C: any C or G $A final C: /p, t, k, m, n, eng, w, yod/ $A diphthongs (V+G): /a, u, o-open/ + /yod/; /i, ash, a/ + /w/ (p.290)

470 $a TONE $A domain of tone: syllable or mora $A In addition to five "basic" tones, Taishan has four rising tones consisting of any of the basic tones (except /high/) followed by [higher-high]. These rising tones do not appear to be longer than corresponding basic tones. However, they are analyzed here as clusters of basic tone followed by /high/ because of the number of combinations, the phonetic resemblance of the first part of each rising tone to one of the basic tones, and the fact that words with rising tones are often nominalized verbs, suggesting an analysis of the nominalizing morpheme as suffixed /high/ tone. (p.278ff) [JHC]

470 01 $A For the labialized velars, "the velar and the labial elements are coarticulated instead of being sequenced in...labio-velar sounds." (p.260)

470 02 $A The affricates are generally said to differ from the palatal affricates of Mandarin. This was not confirmed by instrumental analysis. (p.261)

470 03 $A "The end point of the [mid] falling tone is obviously lower than any of the points on the low level tone.... The end point of the "rising changed tone" often goes beyond the highest point on [/high/ tone]." (p.271)

470 04 $A "A /glottal stop/ may...be found at the end of a syllable with the [mid] falling tone.... It is known that creaky voice often accompanies low register pitch.... Sometimes this kind of glottalization culminates in a glottal stop." (p.263)

470 05 $A "Some Taishan speakers...have a syllabic [eng] as well [as a syllabic [m]].... The merging of [m-syllabic] and [eng-syllabic] is found in the speech of the younger generations." (p.268)

470 06 $A "The high level, mid level, and the two falling tones each has a shorter variant with...syllables ending in a stop consonant." (p.273)

470 60 $A The stops are unreleased word-finally. (p.259f)

470 61 $A /k/ tends to alternate with [glottal stop] word-finally. (p.260) It is realized as [glottal stop-labialized] after /u/ with /high-falling/ tone. (p.262f)

470 62 $A The palatoalveolars are palatalized before front vowels. (p.264)

470 63 $A /eng/ is usually labialized word-finally after /u/. (p.261)

470 64 $A /eng/ tends to be realized as [g-prenasalized] word-initially. (Examples show this before high vowels, but not before /a/.)

470 65 $A /i/ and /u/ are realized as [iota/schwa-glide] and [upsilon/schwa-glide] respectively when a dental consonant follows. (p.267f)

470 66 $A /i, u/ are lowered to [e, o] before a syllable final velar consonant (including the glottal allophone of /k/). (p.267f)

470 67 $A /ash/ is raised to [epsilon] after /yod/ or palatoalveolars. (p.267)

470 68 $A /ash/ may be followed by [schwa-glide] before velars. (p.268)

470 69 $A /a/ is realized as [alpha] before velars. (p.268)

470 70 $A /o-open/ is realized as [o] before dentals. (p.268)

470 71 $A /yod/ is usually realized as [e-glide] or [iota-glide] in syllable-final position. (p.262)

470 72 $A /high/ is raised to [higher-high] when it occurs as the second element of a tone cluster, forming the "rising" tones.